World Alliance News Letter

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HOLBROOK LIBRARY PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

THE RESPONSIBLE USE OF USA POWER

WILL the United States responsibly use its power with respect to foreign policy? This obviously is the key question in today's world. The answer given to this question may even become the determinative factor for the direction Western culture takes in the twentieth century.

Can we sustain the delicate balance between patience on the one hand and, on the other, a sense of urgency? The patience is essential because the maintenance of a constructive foreign policy for this stormy period in history is a marathon, not a sprint. Foreign policy measures must be gauged in terms of decades, not months or years.

We must at the same time retain a sense of urgency. Very often policies must be implemented and programs carried into action with the utmost possible speed, if they are to be effective in a revolutionary epoch where events crowd upon us with tumultuous impact from all parts of the world.

This dual requirement — patience and a sense of urgency — is sharply illustrated by the current debates on the Mutual Security Program. The President has requested an appropriation of $7,900,000,000. Of this sum, $5,350,000,000 is for direct military aid; $1,800,000,000 is for "defense support funds" and $656,000,000 is for economic aid and technical assistance. Generally speaking, the appropriation for direct military aid is not questioned by Congress. A concerted effort is, however, being made to trim substantial amounts from the other two catagories.

IN THIS ECONOMY EFFORT our Washington representatives reflect an attitude of a tax-weary people. We recognize the tremendous advances which have been made in recent years in the development, in the free world, of a substantial defense against possible aggression; considerable progress has also been made in building up a viable economy in Western Europe which can sustain the needed rearmament program. Nevertheless, more and more people are questioning what they consider "give away" funds while our national budget and debt soars higher and higher. This line of reasoning, while plausible, is manifestly false.

We need again to remind ourselves of some elementary truths about the world in which we live. We must never forget that the economy of the world is tied closely together. Adequate economic assistance to our allies is not only a needed bulwark for our own economy but is doubtless the only basis on which they can retain a strength which will make them effective in any adequate program of mutual security.

It is even more important to understand once and for all that a free world will never emerge as long as many peoples are bedeviled by desperate poverty, oppressive landlordism and political corruption. In the long view, only economic aid and technical assistance can prepare underdeveloped peoples to contribute to the growth of an authentically free world. Only as they attain both economic and social status can they be expected to help build a world society in which the dignity and freedom and security of the human person, both individually and collectively, are insured against assault.

ONE SPECIFIC WAY in which this struggle can be constructively carried on at this moment is by unflagging support for the non-military part of the Mutual Security Program. The direct military appropriations are, to be sure, a necessary evil. The economic and technical assistance can help to develop a world in which such vast military appropriations may not be necessary.

Those who stand in the Judaeo-Christian tradition believe that there is a moral law guiding the universe. Therefore, certain consequences inevitably follow certain events. We can allow a train of events to take place which, when added together, produce conditions that aggravate the chaos of our disjointed times — a truth plainly illustrated during the decades between the end of World War I and the start of World War II. Clearly our task is to develop with patience and yet with a sense of urgency a world-wide program which in every one of its aspects contributes to conditions that make for increased world order.

General Eisenhower more than once has emphasized that "our aim is not even to win a victory but to restore peace". If that is our aim, let us throw our weight behind the *full* Mutual Security Program. The program must not be truncated by slashing the economic aid and technical assistance. Military aid will help us defend the world we have against overt aggression. Economic aid abroad can help us realize the world we want — a free world in which the dignity and welfare of the individual human being are secure. The responsible use of our colossal power can direct us toward that end.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Conference on International Economic and Social Development

The National Conference on International Economic and Social Development planned for April 7, 8 and 9, 1952 in Washington, D. C. is an attempt to meet what has been called the growing challenge of the 20th century — the awakening of over a billion people in Asia, Africa and Latin America to the economic, social and political progress of the last 300 years which by-passed them and found culmination in the Western world. The purpose of the conference is to broaden public understanding of the programs being undertaken to raise the living standards of these underdeveloped areas and "to indicate the stake and responsibility of Americans in the successful operation of such programs".

Outstanding leaders in the United States and UN will participate in the conference program: Nelson Rockefeller, Paul Hoffman, William O. Douglas, Eric Johnston, and Charles Malik will give major addresses; President Truman will speak at one dinner meeting.

The conference is non-political and non-partisan and will not adopt resolutions. It is hoped, however, that individuals and national organizations will discover ways in which they can carry on programs of education and participation in economic and social development of the world's backward areas. Registration fee for the conference is $5.00 and it is urged that reservations for those planning to attend be made before March 31. Further information can be obtained from Conference Headquarters, 1025 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

Second Annual European Seminar

The European Seminar, sponsored by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, will sail from New York on or about July 2. Eight days will be spent in England and from there the group will travel through Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and France. Return to New York will be about August 26. Cost is approximately $1,200 which includes travel and program expenses, hotel accommodations and meals. The group is limited to 35 persons, with preference to church men and women deeply interested in social and international issues. The Council for Social Action believes that the interchange of ideas and experiences gained by such a group can make a valuable contribution in the betterment of international relations. Leaders this year are Herman F. Reissig, International Relations Secretary and Thomas B. Keehn, Secretary of Christian Citizenship of the Council for Social Action.

Congress on Liberal Christianity

The 14th Congress of International Association fo Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom will b held in Oxford, England, from August 12-17. Th principal theme, "Authority and Freedom in the Moc ern World", will be discussed from the standpoints c science and religion, theology, world religions, socio ogy and religious education. A detailed program c the Congress, together with registration forms, ma be obtained by writing to Miss F. Chapman, 5 Ma kenzie Road, Cambridge, England.

Although the above session will be for adults, ther will be a conference for the youth section of th IALCRF on August 2-9 at Kinver, near Oxforc American high school and college students, intereste in the various aspects and the practical application c religion, will be welcomed.

"Pick and Shovel" Ambassadors

Ecumenical Work Camps for young people 18 an over are sponsored by the Youth Department of th World Council of Churches (110 E. 29th Street, Ne York 16). Camps this summer are being arranged i Europe, Asia and the United States. These camps offe a unique experience in activating Christian principl and in finding fellowship with youth of other nation Projects include construction of hospitals, communi centers, homes for refugees, youth and student center Travel to and from camps, plus room and boar ranges from $100 in the United States to $1,000 in Asi Religious, community and educational groups ca share in this program by sending a delegate to one the camps or by helping someone from abroad attend a camp in the USA. Groups can also share contributing financially to the program.

A film strip, "Pick and Shovel Ambassadors" wi narration (51 frames, 15 to 20 minutes, $3.00), ava able from the World Council, shows life and unde takings in many of the camps.

Youth Argosy

Low cost travel abroad for educational purposes ar furthering international fellowship and understandi can be undertaken through Youth Argosy (270 V 57th St., New York 19). This non-profit organizatic was founded to aid students, religious and soci workers, teachers and others of limited finances foreign travel. Many trips to various countries a available, or individuals and groups may make their own itineraries.

Argosy also arranges for travel of Europeans to t United States. It is seeking churches, schools, indivi uals or other organizations who will sponsor visits o limited number of foreigners to this country.

THE MORAL LAW: THE BASIS OF FREEDOM

FRANCIS E. MCMAHON

Does any man living, or any group of men, know the *full* answer to our problems? I doubt it strongly. Whether you appeal to the theologian or the philosopher, to the artist or the scientist, to the historian or the sociologist, you will find none of them in a position to answer completely the questions concerning the world's plight or the way to escape from it. All have their legitimate, and even indispensable part to play in resolving our difficulties. None has the full and perfect solution. Too many are prone to forget this.

What brought mankind to its present plight? What precisely is wrong with the world today? How does one achieve a better world?

Is communism, for example, the fruit purely and simply of social and economic injustice? It is generally so regarded. Once these injustices are relieved and corrected, it is argued, communism will disappear and its threat will be forever dissipated.

But is this really the answer to the menace of communism — I mean, the full answer? Years ago I spent several months in a Latin American country. The communist forces were quite strong there. Certainly the poverty among the lowest economic class was widespread and acute. This poverty undoubtedly contributed to the strength of communism among these people. But an astonishing fact drew my attention: in that section of the country where the living standards were highest, communism had attained its greatest popularity. Such a phenomenon provokes doubt about the efficacy of social and economic reform as the full answer to communism.

A UNIVERSAL NEUROSIS

Humility is perhaps the most important virtue needed today, humility before the vastness and seriousness of the problems of today, humility in our efforts to solve them. One nugget of truth gleaned through one's effort to solve — or better, to help solve — these problems is worth immensely more than all the programs and schemes of the men who claim, as the Sophists of old, they have the perfect panacea.

We have reason to be humble, moreover, because of other possible factors. Can we — the human race — either collectively or individually pretend to complete emotional and intellectual maturity? Dr. Lawrence S. Kubie, Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Yale University, states in *Practical and Theoretical Aspects of Psychoanalysis* that every living man, woman and child has a neurotic process of greater or lesser intensity. If Dr. Kubie is correct, an entirely new dimension to the world's problems must be given serious consideration. Possibly the contribution of psychoanalysis is as important as that of any other field of learning in confronting present-day difficulties.

The psychoanalyst calls our attention to the prevalence of a universal neurosis. At the same time, the Christian theologian — whether Protestant or Catholic — reiterates the age-old teaching of the Christian faith that man once suffered a Fall which seriously has affected him in his nature, his power and his activities. The "universal neurosis" of psychoanalysis and the "Original Sin" of the Christian faith are not identical phenomena. Conceivably, however, they are related to one another; and, conceivably, unless we listen carefully to the analyst and to the theologian all our pretty theories will prove utterly ineffective because of their essential hollowness in relation to the depth and seriousness of our difficulties.

THE QUEST FOR FREEDOM

This is an affirmation of an Absolute, if you wish. Some evidence today a horror of "absolutes". But I think freedom as an ideal takes on infinitely greater strength if it is affixed to a Subsistent and Eternal Freedom. Rest it upon some other base and you rest it upon shifting sands. Ideals have no physical reality except they be in some mind. Otherwise, they are airy nothings without local habitation or name. Freedom is a Divine Name; that, in the last analysis, is why the ideal of freedom is worth living for, fighting for, and even dying for.

The quest for freedom in this world will be effectively dynamized only by religious inspiration. Some men of past generations and even of the present generation, men inspired by a diversity of religious faiths, have evidenced indifference and even hostility to freedoms of the political, social and economic order. But in so doing, it is my belief that they have betrayed their own fundamental ideals. Far from their being a contradiction between embracing religious faith and simultaneously advancing the cause of freedom in the temporal order, one demands the other. "The truth shall make you free" says the Bible. The text directly has reference to the spiritual order. But such spiritual freedom necessarily has repercussions in the social, economic and political spheres.

To enlarge the sphere of freedom in the temporal sphere, to bring to all men its blessings, gradually to remove the manifestations of slavery still heavily investing most all phases of temporal life — political, social, economic, cultural — this is the mandate imposed not only upon those who accept — whether they be religious believers or not — the natural moral law; this is specifically the mandate placed upon those of religious faith. They must not betray their trust.

— Dr. McMahon is former president of the American Catholic Philosophical Association and the Catholic Association for International Peace. He is the author of "A Catholic Looks at the World".

THE WELFARE OF THE WORLD'S FUTURE CITIZENS

There are 900 million children in the world today and some 500 million of these boys and girls are not only desperately in need of social protection, medical care and educational opportunities, but are suffering from serious malnutrition.

At the present time the one organization which, more than any other group, is doing something constructive about this tragic state of affairs, is the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). Established in 1946, it has tackled practically insurmountable problems fearlessly and with one motive: to bring health and hope to children throughout the world.

Its first assignment was to feed and clothe as many of the destitute children as was possible with the funds at hand; then to consider the health of youngsters in every land. During four years of accelerated activity, millions of children in more than 60 countries have been cared for.

Refugee Children

UNICEF, although prepared to meet emergencies, is constantly attempting to make permanent contributions toward child welfare. There is, for example, the plight of "economic refugees" in Jordan, an emergency situation caused by the armistice line which was recently set up between Israel and Jordan. Those in the border villages found either their jobs or land in alien territory and the resultant economic turmoil, together with the failure of a wheat crop, left 35,000 children and mothers entirely dependent upon UNICEF.

On the other hand, long-term health measures are to be evidenced in UNICEF's magnificent work in Asia. "At Rajburi (in Thailand)", writes the Fund's Asian Director, ". . . the primary health problem . . . is yaws (a contagious children's diease: ulcers and eruptive sores are accompanied by violent rheumatic pains). In this locality, there are fifty to a hundred thousand young people to be examined each month and, this being the period of the monsoon, our workers daily go out in the steady rain by jeep or boat, and for the last four or five miles go on foot across paddy fields that wet one's legs to the knees. . . . Surely when the battle against yaws is written, it will not be told in statistical tables but in the experience of our sanitary inspectors who are carrying on this work. And the job will be done! In five years Thailand should be free of yaws, and Indonesia, in ten."

The Fight against TB

Another undertaking of UNICEF has been the world-wide campaign against tuberculosis. A vast program for mass vaccination against the disease was begun in Europe and from there was extended to the underdeveloped areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America. To date most of the European and North African countries have completed this work, but in other areas it is only being started. This largest single mass immunization in history vaccinated some 14 million children and young adults and tested 29 million in 22 countries. Nearly $2 million has also been spent by UNICEF for long-range programs by governments in their fight against the disease, helping to develop locally x-ray units, laboratory equipment and medical supplies and drugs.

Since its inception five years ago total contributions to UNICEF have amounted to $351,500,000. Of this, governments contributed over $116,000,000 for international aid; matching contributions by assisted governments have equalled $187,000,000. Private donations were $12,600,000.

During the past three months UNICEF received from small communities, located in all parts of the United States, contributions which finally amounted to some $3,000. Upon investigation it was discovered that this past fall, a member of the Presbyterian Church conceived the idea of using Halloween to stimulate interest in UNICEF. The children who masqueraded that night and went from house to house calling out "Tricks or Treat", instead of collecting some tidbit or penny for themselves, made a methodical collection for the International Children's Fund. The idea caught on and spread throughout the country. Now systematic plans are being made to enlarge upon the idea and enlist the aid of other churches and groups for this coming eve of All Saint's Day.

The Urgent Need for Funds

UNICEF is dependent upon voluntary contributions made to its fund by governments or individuals. All assisted countries, however, must "match", in some way, the cost of UNICEF's supplies. To meet the requests for the fiscal year July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952, $30,000,000 was needed. To date, only $10,000,000 has been contributed by various governments.

Our first assignment should be the generous and prompt support by the United States of UNICEF. Although in August 1951, President Truman requested $12,000,000 as a contribution to UNICEF, the matter still rests with a House Committee, in spite of the fact that UNICEF has only $70,000 left with which to give aid to a half billion children.

Our next task should be the arousing of interest in UNICEF through programs in community groups and schools. For free booklets and descriptive data write to UNICEF, United Nations, New York City.

Finally, those individuals who are interested in personally cooperating with the International Children's Fund may send checks or money orders directly to UNICEF, United Nations, New York City.

FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*

— HERBLOCK in *The Washington Post*

"One More Spring"

"TO LEAD AND TO GIVE"

Members of churches, being taxpayers like other citizens, are heard to complain about the burden of fulfilling our country's overseas commitments. "It is bad enough to pay the bills for our own huge armament program and to underwrite direct military aid to our allies," some of them say. "Why should we also give economic and technical assistance? How much longer must we go on playing Santa Claus to the world? Anyway, spring is here. Why not relax for a while and forget about the mess the world is in? Why keep on nagging us about our responsibilities?"

This state of mind is understandable. Few serious people, however, would suggest that we indulge ourselves in such an escapist mood. Especially in our synagogues and churches must we rouse ourselves to ever more effective action to make relevant to the specific national and world problems the moral imperative at the heart of our faith.

* * *

Do we accept the place in our world which the God of history seems to have assigned to us and the responsibility that goes with it? In so far as our limited human minds can read His will, God seems to be saying to our country, "You shall take your place at the center of the world's problems and sufferings. You are to lead and to give. Your strength and your wealth are not your own. You shall use them to protect and help the weak, to lift up those that are bowed down."

—HERMAN F. REISSIG

* * *

The religious forces of our land have often spoken the creative word in matters affecting the welfare of human beings. They can do so now. Economic aid and technical assistance cost our country a large sum, yet a relatively tiny amount when contrasted with our huge military appropriations. In the long view, moreover, the aid which helps peoples to help themselves makes a direct contribution to the building of a genuinely free world, to which we as a nation are committed. Economic and technical assistance are directly in accord with our religious concern for the well-being of all the children of God. While as a nation we are tending to haggle about appropriations specifically earmarked to help raise the standard of living in underdeveloped regions of the world, we would do well to recall our basic motivation for such constructive action. That motivation was expressed by George C. Marshall and President Truman during the past several years.

* * *

"We must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas. . . . I believe that we should make available to peace-loving peoples the benefits of our store of technical knowledge in order to help them realize their aspirations for a better life. And, in cooperation with other nations, we should foster capital investment in areas needing development. Our aim should be to help the free peoples of the world, through their own efforts, to produce more food, more clothing, more materials for housing, and more mechanical power to lighten their burdens. . . ."

—HARRY S. TRUMAN

* * *

"Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. . . . The role of this country should consist of friendly aid in the drafting of a European program and of later support of such a program so far as it may be practical for us to do so. The program should be a joint one, agreed to by a number, if not all European nations."

—GEORGE C. MARSHALL

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It is of crucial importance that funds for the economic and technical assistance parts of the pending Mutual Security Program be appropriated in full.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

South African Explosion

The racist policies of South Africa's Nationalist party, in power since 1948, have finally brought turmoil to that country. Racial tension has mounted rapidly as Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan has pushed his program of *apartheid* to its logical extremes. There are 2½ million whites in South Africa, and 8½ million Negroes, Asiatics and "Colored" (people with mixed background). Strict segregation of Negroes has long been in effect but under *apartheid* the restrictions have been extended to Asiatics and the Colored.

The present widespread tensions have developed because Dr. Malan has tried to curb more drastically the already limited voting rights of non-whites. To break the influence of Colored voters (about 50,000 out of 1,000,000 population), a Nationalist party bill was framed to remove the Colored from the white electoral rolls; thus Dr. Malan hoped to bolster his 86 to 73 majority in Parliament. The bill was passed by simple majority and became law last May. The Supreme Court, however, has declared the law unconstitutional because it was not passed by the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution to change the basic law. The Prime Minister now threatens to curb the powers of the Supreme Court, and the country is rising in protest against the Nationalist party's high-handed totalitarian methods. A number of anti-government demonstrations have been staged, and opposition is steadily mounting against the Malan regime. It appears as if a period of serious disorder faces South Africa, but out of it may eventually develop a larger measure of justice for non-whites. At the least a considerable number of whites are fighting for a more equitable social pattern.

International Development Authority

A little publicized development in the 1951-52 session of the UN General Assembly, and one which may prove of crucial importance, was a resolution introduced by Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile calling for the creation of an International Development Authority. As an agency within the UN, this authority would plan and carry through economic development projects on a global scale, granting long-term, long interest loans for undertakings in backward areas. In his resolution, Santa Cruz bucked a rising tide of US opposition but was supported by a large coalition of representatives from underdeveloped countries. Showdown voting did not create an International Development Authority, in spite of the majority approving it. Rather, a resolution was passed that "detailed plans" for providing special funds for such an agency be set up and studied at the next meeting of the Assembly.

Arguments for such an agency within the UN are sound. United Nations technical assistance to under developed areas has been of great value, but lack o capital funds for actual development programs ha proved a stumbling block. Private investment is in adequate because such areas are poor risks by busines standards. Government investment by outside cour the entire job. In addition, those countries not con forming to USA ideas or meeting our rearmamen requirements are apt to be rejected as recipients fo economic aid. Present international agencies are un able to do the job because of inadequate financia resources.

USA opposition to the plan, which was intense came on the following points. Areas under Soviet in fluence and many countries showing grave "irrespons bilities" in social and economic reform and luxur spending would receive aid. Our Congress woul never, it was stated by American representatives, sup port such a fund. It is now contemplating reduction in foreign aid and USA power and prestige would b endangered through its loss of bargaining power.

The United Nations would, however, be greatl strengthened by the undertaking of such a program USA approval of the plan would be convincing proo that our designs are not imperialistic. It would seem clear that we must re-examine our goals stressed b President Truman when he called for development o the backward areas of the world through "a co operative enterprise in which all nations work togethe through the United Nations".

Recommended Magazine Articles

Korea in Perspective by Adlai E. Stevenson. (*Foreign Affairs,* April 1952.)

A brilliant article by the Governor of Illinois, which forthrightly demolishes the contention that the Korean war is "Truman's war". Governor Stevenson not only lucidly interprets the entire Korean situation, but also makes a ringing declaration of faith — utterly realistic — in the United Nations.

Frontier for This Century by Peter F. Drucker. (*Harper's,* March 1952.)

In the development of the frontier about which Dr. Drucker writes, that is the industrialization of the world, the USA must play a leading role. Specific suggestions are made about what American business can do.

The Undecided Third of Mankind by Edgar Ansel Mowrer. (*The Zionist Quarterly,* Winter 1952.)

Mr. Mowrer maintains that the primary task in international relations today is to develop a world in which inequality of status has been dropped. This factor is of crucial importance for the third of mankind which as yet has not chosen to align itself either with the East or the West.

Mass and Person by J. M. Domenach and Paul Ricoeur. (*Cross Currents,* Winter 1952.)

An interpretation of our present mass civilization and the way in which "personalists" can help modern man to escape "massification".

INSTITUTES ON WORLD AFFAIRS

JUNE

June 18 - August 29. *Lisle Fellowship Institutes.* DeWitt Baldwin, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan is director of three institutes to be held in California, Colorado and Connecticut. Upper-class college and graduate students interested in problems of world community and human relations admitted; purpose: development of individuals through group experiences in cooperative living, and deepening of spiritual discovery in a world framework.

June 18-24. *7th Annual Intercollegiate Institute on the United Nations,* Finch College, 61 East 77th Street, New York City, for Collegiate Council of UN members and supporters. Visits to Secretariat and UN Council meetings; speakers from UN and State Department. Enables students to take back to campuses and communities first-hand information on the UN.

June 23-27. *Institute for Annual Review of United Nations Affairs,* New York University, New York City. Clyde Eagleton, director. Program covers activities of UN during past year. Open to graduate students and adults active in world affairs or associated with community UN activities.

June 23 - 28. *Workshop of the Foundation for Integrated Education,* Oregon State College, Corvalis, Oregon. A concentrated lecture-discussion seminar for leaders in the fields of science, philosophy and education. Program: An orientation toward the method and purpose of a methodological background to the sciences and the humanities, an estimation of the content and value of contemporary science, and the application of the methods of the physical sciences to other subjects, such as biology, sociology, etc. For full particulars write: Foundation for Integrated Education, 246 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

June 28-July 12. *Institute for Social Progress,* Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Program designed to strengthen key people with information and inspiration to make democracy work. Open to adults from all countries, professions and civic groups. Admission director: Mrs. Grant M. Palmer, 7 Hilltop Road, Weston, Massachusetts.

June 29 - August 9. *Encampment for Citizenship,* Fieldston School, Riverdale, N. Y. The American Ethical Union is the sponsor of this course for Americans, age 17-23, who are interested in becoming effective citizens. Besides lecture-discussions on every phase of American resources and policies, there are workshops, field trips, film forums, recreation and practice in community government. Realistic instruction on democratic techniques for immediate action, within the above age limits, in civic and social life.

June 30 - August 19. *Seminars for Peace,* each six weeks in length, are held throughout the country. Practical approach to human and international relations, also role and power of individual in world today. Open to students and those doing advanced social research, age 20-35. For applications, write American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

JULY

July 26-31. *Conference on American Foreign Policy,* Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. For students, teachers and citizens. Lectures and discussions lead by representatives of foreign governments and American policy architects and critics.

July 10 - August 28. *Summer Seminar of the Institute of World Affairs,* Twin Lakes, Salisbury, Connecticut, for a carefully selected group of college students, nominated for seminar by universities and embassies in all countries. Purpose: to work more efficiently for peace by means of a deeper world understanding. For applications write: Institute of World Affairs, Room 831, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

July 14-19 at Framingham, Massachusetts.

July 20-26 at Jackson, Michigan will be *Schools for Social Action.* These are courses for laymen and women, church leaders and ministers; study of Christian basis for social action, national and international issues, and preparation of programs for church, community and citizen action groups. Enrollment through: The Council for Social Action, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

AUGUST

August 17 - 31. *Shawnee Leadership Institute on World Problems,* Elfin Lake Camp, Wallingford, Vermont, will focus attention on citizenship responsibility in the world community. Arranged specifically for high school seniors and college students. Faculty and staff, drawn from the Political and Social Science Departments of American universities, include Ira de A. Reid, Derk Bodde, Wing Tsit Chan and Waldo Heinrichs. An attempt will be made to correlate political, economic and social fields and arrive at a dynamic foundation for international cooperation. Registrar and Director: Dr. Carl H. Voss, 110 Second Street, Towanda, Pennsylvania.

SUGGESTED READING

History of Human Relations by Herbert Butterfield. Macmillan. 1952. 254 pp. $3.50.

A thoughtful study of the meaning of history and the present world ideological conflict, and Christianity's relation to both.

The Theory and Practice of Communism by R. N. Carew Hunt. Macmillan. 1951. 239 pp. $3.50.

A detailed description of the origins, development and present condition of Russian Communism.

Here's How and When by Armilda B. Keiser. Friendship Press. 1952. 174 pp. $2.75 (Paper $1.50).

A wealth of suggestions for children's creative activities, pointed toward stimulating interest in and friendliness for foreign peoples.

The Face of Spain by Gerald Brenan. Pellegrini & Cudahy. 1951. 310 pp. $3.75.

A sensitive interpretation of Spain by one who has known the country intimately for many years. Intermingled with descriptions of the landscape, historical sites, people and architecture is the repeated stark characterization of life under Franco — poverty "far, far worse than anything known within living memory".

Half-Century of Conflict by Chester U. Easum. Harper. 1952. 929 pp. $6.00.

A readable, well-written history of the past fifty years, dealing not only with the armed conflict of the time but with the search for security that culminated in the UN action in Korea.

Eisenhower by John Gunther. Harper. 1952. 180 pp. $2.50.

A breezy brief biography, with some consideration of the General's possible candidacy for the Presidency.

Documents on American Foreign Relations, Volume XII, ed. by Raymond Dennett and Robert K. Turner. Published for World Peace Foundation by Princeton University Press. 1950. 702 pp. $6.00.

An invaluable reference work for the serious student of international affairs.

A Protestant Manifesto by Winfred E. Garrison. Abingdon-Cokesbury. 1952. 207 pp. $2.75.

A clear, readable presentation of the Protestant position which sets forth those qualities and beliefs which distinguish it from other religions and the fundamental unity undergirding its diversity.

The General and the President by Richard H. Rove and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. Farrar, Straus a Young. 1951. 336 pp. $3.75.

An interesting and stimulating interpretation of Gene MacArthur and USA policy in the Far East.

Principles of Social and Political Theory by Ern Barker. Oxford. 1951. 284 pp. $5.00.

A lucid, scholarly interpretation of social and politi theory, written by the dean of British political philosophe Important.

The Peculiar War by E. J. Kahn, Jr. Random Hou 1952. 211 pp. $2.75.

A fascinating and illuminating story of at-the-front exp rience among soldiers and officers in the UN forces in Kor by a roving reporter for *The New Yorker*.

Germany and American Neutrality 1939-1941 by H. Trefousse. Bookman. 1951. 247 pp. $3.75.

A keen analysis of pre-war German-USA relations, w written and thoroughly documented, of special interest wh read in the light of the strong isolationist currents today

World Wars and Revolutions by Walter Phelps Ha Appleton-Century-Crofts. 1952. 531 pp. $4.50.

A comprehensive textbook covering European hist from 1900 to the present. Excellent bibliography.

That All May Be One by James E. L. Newbigin. As ciation. 1952. 127 pp. $1.50.

The story of a significant and successful experiment church unity in southern India.

India in the New Era by T. Walter Wallbank. Sco Foresman. 1951. 204 pp. $2.40.

Readable and well-organized, this detailed survey prese the varied aspects of the origin and development of In and Pakistan.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Jefferson by Saul K. Padover. New American Library. 19 192 pp. 35 cents.

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